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How many of the rare and charming things which are to be found today at Ovington's, will be prized as the heirlooms of the future?

OVINGTON'S
"The Gift Shop of 5th Ave."
314 Fifth Ave., nr. 32d St.

Complete Floor Lamp Special: 11.95

Mahogany finish wood base, 60 inches high, completely ready for use. A 22 inch silk Empire shade, fringed and decorated with gold braid is also included. Lex. Ave. Level.

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Bloomingdale's
Lexington to 3d Ave.—59th to 60th St.

Are-co COFFEE

In 3-lb. Tins or More (Beau or Ground)
DIRECT FROM ROASTER AT THE WHOLESALE PRICE
An excellence rarely found in any other coffee. Best quality is assured in its tempting aroma. Save Retailer's Profit by Coming or Sending to our Headquarters. Delivered in Greater New York and within 300 miles at 27c lb.
Sample Mixed Tea (1 lb. or more) 25c
Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Back
GILLIES COFFEE CO.
233-239 Washington Street, New York.
Between Park Place and Barclay St. Two blocks from Washington Market. Phone Barclay 3607. Sat. 10 to 5:30.

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The prices of McHughwillow furniture are as low as is consistent with the highest standards of design and workmanship.

Graceful McHughwillow chairs for the sun parlor may be had at \$14.

Spring Cretones at Reasonable Prices

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Joseph P. McHugh & Son, Inc., Est. 1878.

MISSION GARDEN

For Sale by Grocers 50c per Pound

Again Selling at Pre-War Prices

Easter Cards

On Display in Special CARD ROOM
DUTTON'S
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Comfort Your Skin With Cuticura Soap and Fragrant Talcum

Soap, Ointment, Talcum, etc. everywhere. Samples free of Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. 2, Malden, Mass.

MEMO Today

WISE FOLKS are now seeking their summer homes. If you have a farm, cottage or camp for sale or lease, you may find a desirable buyer by advertising in THE NEW YORK HERALD.

CHUP WAR TAXES TO SAVE INDUSTRY, IS GOOD'S ADVICE

Head of Appropriations Committee Would Refund Obligations Into Bonds.

SUGGESTS SUBSTITUTES

Federal License Tax on Automobiles Would Yield Heavily, He Figures.

ASKS LEVY ON LIQUOR

Thinks Tobacco Also Should Stand Larger Burden to Relieve Business.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., March 24.

A prompt reduction of the heavy war taxes is necessary to prevent the stifling of American industry, Representative Good (Iowa), chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, declared today in a review of the Government fiscal situation for the United States Chamber of Commerce. Specific recommendations made by Mr. Good were:

Refunding of the Government obligations, amounting to \$7,000,000,000, which will fall due within the next three years into long term bonds.

Use of the \$250,000,000 annual Liberty bond sinking fund to retire certificates of indebtedness bearing high rates of interest instead of the war bonds with the lower rate.

Repeal of the excess profits and transportation taxes and the substitution of a Federal license tax on automobiles and increased levies on tobacco and non-beverage liquors.

Increased tariffs that will yield not more than \$400,000,000 annually, as compared with \$500,000,000 at present.

Greater governmental economy and liquidation of war overhang.

Mr. Good estimated that the Government will require \$4,000,000,000 during the next fiscal year and endeavored to show that this should be raised with the elimination of the excess profits tax if an attempt is made to retire a large amount of the obligations falling due within the next three years.

Favors Refinancing Plan.

"We do not need the revenue brought in by the excess profits tax if we will reduce our appropriations," he said.

The saying that is necessary can be effected by a system of economy and by national financing of temporary loans. There will mature within the next three years loans amounting to \$7,000,000,000. Shall we continue to lay a heavy tax upon American industry, that we may pay this within three years, or shall we refinance these obligations by loans rather than taxes? To my mind there is no question that the latter policy is the one we should follow.

"A start in the trimming of Government expenditure can be made by pruning the present policy of retarding Government obligations. Knowing the fact that last year the Government's sinking fund produced about a quarter of a billion dollars, the Secretary of the Treasury retired Liberty bonds and Victory notes to the extent of almost a billion dollars. I think that was a very shortsighted policy. Instead we should have paid off our short time indebtedness—an indebtedness that was maturing every three or four months. We have borrowed money at 6 per cent, 4 per cent, to buy bonds that would not mature for fifteen or twenty years and they were drawing only 4 1/2 per cent, and then we began to lay one case of Government securities competing with another class in a market of our own creation.

Would Aid Business Expansion.

"I believe that our taxes have become such a load upon industry that they are harmful when viewed from the standpoint of national bonds, and that these maturing obligations can best be met by borrowing the money with which to pay them. Now, just suppose that you are managing a corporation that made a million dollars last year, and that you had a chance to put your profits back into the business and make twice as much money next year. If at the same time you saw \$5,000,000 and were not being pressed for payment, would you not, if your creditors were willing, reinvest your indebtedness and reinvest your surplus?"

"That is exactly the situation we have here. The Government is not an institution apart from the people and separate from business. It is the people. And if the Government insists on paying off these maturing obligations there is no place from which the funds can come except from the channels of business. Every dollar that is taken out of business in taxes reduces by one dollar the possibilities of our national business expansion.

Capital Now a Great Need.

"Virtually every business concern in the country is hampered to-day by lack of capital. By reducing expenditures and thus cutting down the sum it is necessary to collect we can permit industry to keep a larger portion of its earnings to take care of increased capital demands we then, in a broad and conservative way, shall do much for the upbuilding of a bigger and better industrial America.

"There will be collected during the next fiscal year from all sources probably more than \$4,000,000,000, which will run somewhere in the neighborhood of \$400,000,000 more than the expenditure. This contemplates abatement of the excess profits tax with no direct substitute provided.

"The \$4,000,000 necessary to raise next year could be derived somewhat as follows:

Customs \$400,000,000
Income tax corporation taxes, 1,200,000,000
Miscellaneous tax, 1,200,000,000
Miscellaneous receipts, 500,000,000
Postal revenue, 500,000,000

Total \$4,100,000,000
"In this summary I leave out of consideration altogether all interest on foreign debts, amounting to more than half a billion dollars. This money if paid into the United States Treasury might be applied on the retirement of outstanding obligations, but I am of the opinion that it is best to proceed without reference to it because in the event

it is not paid Congress would have to go out after additional revenue.

"In proposing that customs revenues should approximate \$100,000,000 I believe that this is the maximum that may be derived from this source. It seems to me that we ought to repeal the tax on transportation which last year yielded more than \$32,000,000 in taxes on freight and passenger fares. That service is already taxed to the breaking point and these taxes should be repealed. It will not be difficult to find new sources of taxation that would not be burdensome to take their place.

Favors Big Liquor Tax.

"Last year there was taken from bonded warehouses almost 40,000,000 gallons of spirits. These spirits paid a tax of only \$2.39 a gallon. They were withdrawn for medicinal purposes, but were used for beverage purposes. We ought to restore the tax of \$2.39 a gallon and by so doing could add to our revenue from this source alone from \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000, depending on the amount of withdrawals.

"We have also a comparatively light tax on tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, compared with similar tax levied in other countries. Last year we collected approximately \$25,000,000 from this source. If we levied the same tax on this class of commodity that is levied by Great Britain and assuming that that tax would not materially interfere with the consumption, it would bring into the Treasury more than \$50,000,000 a year.

"So that by repealing taxes on transportation we may find other subjects of taxation by putting an additional tax on luxuries that will more than take its place so far as the revenue derived is concerned.

"Again, we have in the United States more than 8,000,000 passenger carrying automobiles. Practically every one is a luxury, and if we placed a tax upon passenger carrying vehicles and made the amount of the tax dependent upon the horsepower, a reasonable tax, we could easily collect \$200,000,000 from that source. By pending legislation it is proposed to appropriate \$100,000,000 for so-called Federal aid for road building throughout the United States. No one is more vitally interested in good roads than the man who drives an automobile. By levying a tax upon a car would yield \$200,000,000 a year and could continue Federal aid for good roads at the rate of \$100,000,000 a year and still leave available for other Government functions \$100,000,000 derived from that source."

CONFESSES STEERING SARATOGA GAMBLERS

Hotel Clerk Says His Share Was 25 Per Cent.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
SARATOGA SPRINGS, March 24.—Loren R. Johnson, assistant manager of the United States Hotel here during the summer of 1919, was the principal witness for the State to-day in the third trial of Julius Fomel, under indictment for operating a gambling house at 210 South Broadway. He testified that he acted as steerer for Fomel's place and received a commission of 25 per cent of the losses of all persons sent there by him to play roulette and faro. His testimony regarding the arrangement with Fomel was corroborated by Walter McOmber, a special policeman employed by the hotel at that time.

Johnson testified the specific case of L. C. Decant of Malone, now dead. He said he sent Decant to the Fomel house and a few days later received a check from Fomel for \$1,500, his share of Decant's losses of \$7,100 at roulette. McOmber also testified that he had acted as a steerer for Fomel and, like Johnson, received a commission of 25 per cent.

During the trial Deputy Attorney-General Bascom offered to bring in a roulette wheel so the jurors could become acquainted with its appearance and the method of operating it, but Juror Vermilyea threw his hands in the air and cried:

"Don't! I don't want to learn!"

The trial will be continued to-day.

TWO CITIES BAR SALE OF FORD'S 'INDEPENDENT'

Chicago and Columbus Act in Anti-Semitic Fight.

CHICAGO, March 24.—Sale of the Dearborn Independent, a publication issued by Henry Ford, on the streets of Chicago, was prohibited to-day under police order, following a conference between James W. Breen, Acting Corporation Counsel, and Capt. Patrick Lavin, in charge of the Central police station.

"Capt. Lavin informed me," said Breen, "that the anti-Semitic attitude of the paper, which was being sold in competition with a Jewish newspaper, recently caused a riot which threatened to grow into a riot. The city's action was taken under its general police powers with a view to keeping the peace."

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 24.—Mayor Thomas to-day ordered his safety director to issue orders to police to prohibit the sale on the streets of both Dearborn Independent and a Philadelphia publication known as Facts, principal newspapers pro and con in the anti-Semitic discussion.

Rabbi Joseph S. Kornfeld and other Jewish leaders asked that sale of both papers be prohibited. Sale of the paper Facts on downtown streets last Sunday night created a disturbance that threatened to become riotous until the newspapers were recalled.

CROSEY DERIDES APPELLATE DIVISION

Grants Mrs. Richard S. Walsh Separation and Alimony.

Richard S. Walsh of 197 Bainbridge street, Brooklyn, asked Justice James C. Crosey in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday to dismiss the suit for separation brought against him by Mrs. Loretta Hughes Walsh, a daughter of the late Dr. Peter H. Hughes, but Justice Crosey denied the application.

"I know the Appellate Division seems to have ruled with you," said the Justice, "but fortunately that decision was upset by the Court of Appeals. I never pay any attention to Appellate Division decisions. They are so foolish."

Mrs. Walsh testified that her husband had told her Elwell had the right idea about women.

"He said he should have thrown me into the river," she said, "and that I could make a living on Broadway. This was on January 28 last. I was so wounded that I left him the same day."

Walsh is said to have an income of \$25,000 a year. He signed an agreement once, Mrs. Walsh said, to pay her \$50 a week so long as she lived with her mother and not with him. Walsh denied his wife's charges. But Justice Crosey granted her a decree of separation and \$100 a month alimony.

TEXAS QUARANTINE LIFTED.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The State of Texas was released from quarantine for sheep scabies to-day by the Department of Agriculture. The order becoming effective April 15. The quarantine continues, however, in ten counties in California and in parts of Louisiana.

PUT BROWN IN TOKIO, WILLIS TO HARDING

Senator Seeks Ambassadorship for Toledoan Who Opposed Him in Primary.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., March 24.

President Harding and Senator Willis (Ohio) passed almost an hour this afternoon canvassing the political situation in Ohio, the State they managed to bring back to the Republican fold last election after it had been going Democratic for a considerable period. They got together on a general harmony programme which will be evidenced in the distribution of Federal patronage in the State.

Owing to the elements in the Republican party in Ohio, which invariably display much bitterness in the primary elections, the matter of patronage has been one for delicate consideration. The fact that Mr. Harding, as all Presidents, is entitled to considerable personal patronage has been a feature.

Attorney-General Daugherty, too, will have a word to say about the distribution of jobs as well as Senator Willis. It was largely to work out some sort of understanding that Mr. Willis went to the White House.

Mr. Willis will get his share of patronage, it developed, and will not interfere with any selections Mr. Harding or Mr. Daugherty care to make. This was indicated when he assured Mr. Harding that he would like to see Walter Brown of Toledo, who opposed Mr. Willis in the Senatorial primary, receive some important post office.

Mr. Brown is not a candidate for any office, but he has been spoken of as a possibility as an Ambassador to Japan. Woodrow Wilson carried Ohio twice, and in one of the off year elections, in 1918, the State went Democratic again. Last year, however, the Republicans rolled up a majority of more than 400,000, and this they hope to retain.

The Ohio Senatorial contest is already developing. The Democratic candidate will be Senator Albee Pomeroy, up for a third term. There is likely to be a big field of Republicans, including Representatives Nicholas Longworth, Theodore E. Burton and Simon D. Fess and Gov. Harry L. Davis.

CITIZENS UNION ISSUES ELECTION LAW APPEAL

Says New Plan Will Solve Difficulties of State.

The Citizens Union issued yesterday a protest against the minority recommendation of the Joint Legislative Committee on Election Law for a partial repeal of the direct primary law, with which, the Citizens Union contends, Gov. Miller is in sympathy. The protest said that a bill was about to be introduced following the minority recommendation and that it would mean a return to a system of hand picked candidates. A special appeal is made in the protest for the support of women voters against such a measure.

As a counter measure the Citizens Union proposes a revision of the Primary Law based on a party committee designating system, such as was advocated by Gov. Hughes. It was announced that a bill for that purpose was introduced in the Legislature, yesterday by Senator Ward V. Tobert and Assemblyman Steinberg.

BOSTON COP WINS RICH BRIDE IN A RUNAWAY

Saves Wisconsin Girl Rider When Stirrup Breaks.

BOSTON, March 24.—Marriage intentions of Gertrude M. Galla, daughter of a wealthy paper mill owner at Grand Rapids, Wis., and William J. Lamb, pointed patrolman of the Back Bay police station, were filed here to-day.

They met a year ago in the Parkway, when the young woman's stirrup broke and the horse she was riding ran away. Miss Galla was graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1917. The wedding is set for next Wednesday at St. Cecilia's Church.

GEN. WOOD SAILS APRIL 9.

SEATTLE, March 24.—Major-Gen. Leonard Wood will leave Seattle April 9 on the steamship Wenatchee for Manila, where he will conduct an investigation relative to Philippine claims for independence, he notified the Chamber of Commerce to-day.

It previously had been announced that he would leave San Francisco April 2.

OKLAHOMA CITY, March 24.—All articles of impeachment against Lieut.-Gov. M. E. Trapp were quashed or dismissed by the Senate Court of Impeachment to-day. Irregularities in bond transactions as a private broker formed the charges.

ARTIST MUST PAY FULL RENT FOR HIS STUDIO

Justice Holds Laws Cover Only Living Quarters.

William Haskell Coffin of 225 West Nineteenth street, a well known artist and husband of Frances Starr, the actress, lost his fight in the Ninth District Municipal Court yesterday to prevent L. K. Schwartz Company, Inc., from charging him \$75 a month for a studio in the Bryant Park Studio Building at Sixth avenue and Fortieth street, on the ground that the amount was excessive.

Justice Coleman ordered a verdict in favor of the landlord in the full amount sued for, the rent for January and February after it was shown that Mr. Coffin did not live in the studio, but used it "for the purposes of his business as an artist." The Justice said that the case did not come under the emergency rent laws, because they were designed only to protect tenants in the occupancy of living quarters.

WOOD'S CAMPAIGN FUND BRINGS SUIT

Col. Procter Sues Maj. Sprague for \$110,000 as Joint Signer of Note.

CHICAGO, March 24.—Col. William Procter, manager of Major-Gen. Leonard Wood's campaign for the Republican Presidential nomination and contributor of \$500,000 to the campaign expenses, to-day filed suit to recover \$110,000 from Major Albert A. Sprague of Chicago, treasurer of the campaign.

The \$110,000 was said to represent Major Sprague's liability on money borrowed by him and by Col. Procter for campaign expenses.

Col. Procter charged that \$50,000 was due him from Major Sprague on the note and in addition cited loans totalling \$60,000 which he said he had made to Major Sprague during the campaign.

Major-Gen. Wood said he "did not know a thing about it. It's a matter for the financial committee to settle," he said. "I didn't know there was any trouble over the financial matters. If the allegations of Col. Procter are correct I can't understand why Major Sprague should refuse payment."

It was specified in the bill that one note for \$100,000 due a bank had become payable on November 15, 1920, and that Major Sprague had refused to meet one-half of it, the amount Col. Procter charged he had agreed to pay as co-signer of the note. Col. Procter also charged that "properly attested" he collected the money from Major Sprague had "red."

Major Sprague was surprised when informed of the action of Col. Procter. He said he had no recollection of the suit and said he felt no obligation to return to Mr. Procter any money donated by him to the campaign.

"I feel that there is no personal obligation on my part to repay Mr. Procter," the Major declared. "There were several notes on the bank which I signed as treasurer and the suit is undoubtedly based on one of those."

Col. Procter undertook to finance the campaign and I acted as treasurer. I know of \$40,000 that he advanced personally and probably that amount is included in the suit."

CINCINNATI, March 24.—Col. William Cooper Procter, when shown the despatch telling of the suit filed in Chicago, said that it was an action to have Major Sprague pay his share of a note for \$110,000 which he and Col. Procter had indorsed.

"This legal action is on a note that was jointly signed by Treasurer Sprague and myself. He has not paid his share of the obligation," Col. Procter said.

As a listener M. Viviani will be in position to receive information without necessarily being compelled to respond in kind. His visit is confidently expected, however, to represent to this Government the things which France wants and also the things which France is willing to give in the hope of bringing about a more complete understanding between the two countries. It also is assured that in this visit M. Viviani will act as advance agent for the allied Powers generally.

Dr. Knecht will visit the State Department to-morrow morning to arrange the detailed plans for the reception to be accorded the former French Premier. It has already been decided to give a dinner to M. Viviani's honor at the French Embassy on the evening of March 31. On April 2 M. Viviani will attend a reception in his honor given by the Alliance Francaise at New York. He will return to Washington but will be in New York again on April 7 to attend a luncheon given by the French Chamber of Commerce of New York and in the evening will attend a dinner given by the Society to Aid Devastated France, of which Miss Anne Morgan is president.

May Explain French Desires.

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IMPEACHMENT CASE FAILS.

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VIVIANI TO ASSUME ROLE OF LISTENER

Position of Former Premier Outlined by His Advance Representative.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., March 24.

Former Premier Rene Viviani of France is coming to the United States in the capacity of a "listener" and will not be the bearer of any concrete proposals to the American Government.

This explanation of the purpose of M. Viviani's visit was made in Washington to-day by Dr. Marcel Knecht, arrived here as the personal representative of the distinguished French visitor. Dr. Knecht will act as interpreter and general secretary for M. Viviani during his stay in this country.

This explanation is the first official one to be made and is assumed to represent the interpretation which the French Government wishes to be placed on the visit.

It is not expected, however, that M. Viviani will consume something like three weeks in a mere visit of courtesy. The explanation that is given is subject to wide interpretation and it is assumed that M. Viviani comes to find out in a personal way just what the American situation really is. He comes as an "envoy extraordinary," and as such will not outrank Ambassador Jusserand. However, he will have the rank of "Ambassador" at any functions in which he may appear.

Harding to Give Dinner.

This official status does not call for exceptional honors in receiving him, and accordingly it is not expected the State Department will send a representative to New York to welcome him. This will be accomplished by M. Jusserand, who will accompany M. Viviani at once to Washington.

It is expected that M. Viviani will be present on the day after his arrival to President Harding, and the tentative date of April 5 has already been fixed for a White House dinner to be given by President Harding in M. Viviani's honor.

Another dinner will be given him by Senator McMillin McCormick, who was M. Viviani's guest in Paris recently when Senator McCormick was paying an unofficial visit to Europe.

While in the United States M. Viviani may visit other places in the country, having received many invitations. He will not undertake to speak for France in an official way, nor will there be any propaganda connected with his visit concerning the viewpoints of France on international affairs. Concerning internal matters in France he will feel free to speak as he pleases.

M. Viviani is a lawyer and is looking forward to a visit with Secretary of State Hughes with great interest and anticipates meeting other distinguished lawyers while in America.

The role of listener which M. Viviani has assumed is the natural one, it is believed here, for a mission which aims to open the way for more definite understandings. It is regarded by Senate leaders who are watching the situation closely as the first step in bringing about a highly desirable result.

Time for Mothers to Act if Society Is Not to Be Menaced, Reformers Agree.

Dr. Katharine B. Davis.

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Brill Brothers

Broadway at 49th Street

279 Broadway

125th Street at 3rd Avenue

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THE KUPPENHEIMER HOUSE IN NEW YORK

Investment Results

What have they been for the past 15 years? The statistics of the losses in market value of stocks and bonds are appalling.

These are not the statistics of investing really, but of speculating. One did not think that he was speculating when he bought Government bonds or high class railroad bonds authorized as legal investments for trustees, but he was.

He was speculating on the rate of interest that capital was